

## INTERNATIONAL

**Herald Tribune**

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FORECAST — PARIS  
TEMP. 72-80 (22-26° C.)  
H.P. Temp. 72-81 (22-26° C.)  
Wind SSW 10-15 Km/h  
Overcast  
HOTEL: Hotel ROME  
8-11 NEW YORK, PARIS  
Yesterday's Temp. 82-88

WEATHER PAGE 2



United Press International  
President Idi Amin of Uganda addressing the  
Takere University in Kampala Saturday.  
Mr. Amin said he was too busy to see  
counselor Geoffrey Rippon before  
Rippon said that he would be unable to wait.

**n Asians****Envoy Rippon Quits  
a After Snub by Amin**

Uganda, Aug. 13 (UPI)—An envoy Geoffrey Rippon told President Idi Amin said he did not have the time to wait.

Before leaving, Mr. Rippon told members of the Asian community, most of whom carry British passports, that Uganda has the right to expel them but not to expropriate their property.

President Amin last week ordered all Asians with the exception of some professional groups, to leave the country within 90 days.

He said they were sabotaging his country's economy.

Most immigrated to Uganda from the Indian subcontinent during the British colonial era and opted for British citizenship when the country received its independence in 1962.

Mr. Rippon told newsmen last night that Britain accepted its responsibility toward the Asians and that he was "not concerned about snubs." He stressed, however, that Britain expects Uganda to take a humane approach to the problem.

"You cannot deal with large numbers of people as if they are cattle," he said.

Before returning to London, Mr. Rippon planned meetings with officials in Kenya and Tanzania on the situation. Spokesmen in both former British colonies said they will refuse to allow any of the refugees into their countries, which already have large Asian populations.

At a large rally last night, President Amin said he will not repeat his expulsion order, but he warned Ugandans that this stand does not give them license to steal the Asians' property. Two policemen have been shot for trying to do so in the south, he said.

After arriving here several generations ago, the Asians built up a virtual monopoly on small retail stores and a dominating position in the marketing of farm produce. President Amin said it was this economic prominence at the expense of the native Ugandans that provoked his decision.

**Rockefeller Reports on Emigration to Israel****In Said to Get Soviet Accord on Jews**

Whether the agreement stipulated that the Soviet Union would permit 35,000 Russian Jews to emigrate to Israel each year.

Planes loaded with Russian Jews have been coming to Israel via Vienna since March 1971. Israel has not disclosed the total of Russian Jewish immigrants. Recent Israeli news reports have put the figure at about 20,000.

Mr. Rockefeller, who at the

Republican National Convention will nominate Mr. Nixon for re-election, said he was "pleased and satisfied" with the President's position toward Israel.

**Italy Weighs Hijack Law**

ROME, Aug. 13 (AP)—The government yesterday proposed Italy's first specific anti-hijacking law. It calls for penalties of up to 21 years in prison. Authorities generally have charged air pirates with abduction or illegal possession of arms.

**Mrs. Binh Discounts Pullout****Political Settlement  
Main Viet Cong Aim**

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Aug. 13 (NYT)—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief Viet Cong delegate to the Paris peace talks, has made it clear that the issue of American withdrawal from Vietnam, the focus of argument in the first year of the long-drawn-out talks, has now been replaced by the issue of continuing power in Saigon.

In an interview Friday, Mrs. Binh said that if an American President wants to end the war, any President—it's logical that he has to make a political settlement. It's in the interest of the United States.

She was asked what effect the American election campaign might have on negotiations here and what would come of unilateral U.S. withdrawal either as proposed by the Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. George McGovern, or as suggested by recent proposals in the Senate to cut off war funds.

"Why unilateral withdrawal?" Mrs. Binh asked, in reply. "Why not end with a solution? There would be guarantees for all, for us and for the United States. We would have to say ourselves why the United States was seeking a unilateral exit from the war—in order not to make any commitments about returning or not returning."

"McGovern gives a general line," she said. "He hasn't entered into details of a possible solution."

As for the election campaign, the Viet Cong delegate said that "if it has any effect, it will be on Nixon's side. He is preoccupied with the campaign, and he will have to think more about the importance of negotiations in relation to the election."

The theme of an hour's interview with Mrs. Binh was that the United States must make a

political agreement leading to a new government in Saigon to end the war. But she said repeatedly that the Communist side was "flexible" and "realistic" and did not seek control of a new government.

The interview was conducted in French, which Mrs. Binh speaks fluently.

She said that she reads English, but is not comfortable in speaking it. Her press spokesman, Ly Van Sau, interrupted and spoke to her in Vietnamese for a few moments.

When she resumed, she said, "I didn't understand well about withdrawing unilaterally. Why can't the Americans go if they want?" She laughed easily, in a gesture of relaxation and poise, which other delegates say, has never occurred in the formal conference sessions.

"We didn't invite the Americans," Mrs. Binh said. "They came and we aren't stopping them from leaving. If they want to go," she said, referring to a political agreement, "our proposal permits that in an acceptable and responsible way."

That means, she made clear, a new government in Saigon "that is not the instrument of Vietnamization. In that case we don't get peace, or a settlement. But also, we don't want a Communist government."

**What Do We Want?**

"What do we want?" Mrs. Binh continued. "A national democratic government, a broad democracy, with a neutral foreign policy. But to get there, we realize that the people of South Vietnam must have really free, democratic elections. Really free, democratic elections is the central point of our political program.

"We are fundamentally opposed

to the United States on this point. Nixon wants to organize elections under the control of the existing regime. We are not against all United States help, but it must really help, in the development of our country, our prosperity."

"The purpose of Vietnamization," she said, "is to reinforce the Saigon army to the point where it can hold alone, to smash the patriotic forces."

Now that most U.S. troops have left Vietnam, though large-scale air action continues over North and South, the long American argument about pulling out seems to have little interest for the Communists. They do not consider troop withdrawals any particular credit to President Nixon.

Asked to define what she meant by "support for the Saigon government," which she said must be ended, Mrs. Binh replied: "Mil-



Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh

tary, political and even economic support for the policy of Vietnamization. We are not against all United States help, but it must really help, in the development of our country, our prosperity."

"The purpose of Vietnamization," she said, "is to reinforce the Saigon army to the point where it can hold alone, to smash the patriotic forces."

She mentioned the "pacification program" as "another very important aspect of Vietnamization. It makes less noise than the other," she said, "but it is the struggle of all the people to break out of this system of concentration camps."

Mrs. Binh said that the current Communist offensive had demonstrated the "disintegration and demoralization of the Saigon army. Why did this army get demoralized so quickly? For lack of weapons?"

The point was sarcastic, but the tone was soft, almost genial. Mrs. Binh has won a repu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

**\$1 Million Delta Air Lines Ransom****Algiers Reportedly to Return Cash**

ALGIERS, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Algiers will return to Delta Air Lines \$1,000,000 in ransom paid in an Aug. 1 hijacking despite Black Panther party requests for it, informed sources said today.

Police lifted their guard this morning on the exiled Panthers villa, sealed off after a raid Thursday.

But authorities found positive evidence that leader Eldridge Cleaver wrote letters deemed

"offensive" to Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, the sources

not held with Cleaver and other Panthers at the hilltop villa.

There was no indication what, if any, action would be taken against Cleaver, or if he had regained freedom to move about the capital as the other party members today did.

An open letter to Mr. Boumedienne, Cleaver called for the record ransom to be handed over to the "international section" of the Black Panthers for revolutionary purposes.

The government remained silent on the fate of the five Delta pirates, from Detroit, who were

in the base ammunition dump,

12 miles northeast of Saigon.

In an Aug. 3 open letter to "Comrade Boumedienne," Cleaver said that "to carry out our struggle for the liberation of our people, we must have money, with no ifs or buts."

"Without the money to finance and organize the struggle, there will be no freedom," he wrote.

"Those who deprive us of this finance are depriving us of our freedom."

In \$50 a \$100 RUMS

Government officials currently hold the million dollars, in \$50 and \$100 bills, "under seal," after seizing it on the hijackers' arrival.

The hijackers—5 black Americans accompanied by three children—commandered the Delta DC-8 over Florida.

The government returned a

\$500,000 ransom to Western Air Lines 25 days after two young American air pirates diverted a Western Boeing airliner here June 2.

Yesterday thousands of Protestants donned bowler hats and white kid gloves to parade through London in celebration of the 1688 siege that led to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

almost beyond recognition before being shot in the head, police said.

Artie Home, a 40-year-old father of two children, a few hours later became the ninth person to die as a result of a series of explosions of bomb-laden cars July 31 in the County Londonderry village of Claudy.

In other violence, a land mine exploded in the path of a British Army foot patrol in Belfast's Catholic Andersonstown district, wounding four soldiers. An army spokesman said it was detonated by wires and added, "Civilians could quite easily have been hurt as well, but I suppose these people no longer worry about things like that."

Earlier, troops captured a man with a gun in the Old Park area, and a sentry, outside an Andersonstown school turned into an army post, reported hitting another gunman in an exchange of shots.

British troops today seized an important member of the Irish Republican Army, Reuters reported, the second such catch here in the past five days.

The soldiers recognized 21-year-old Terence Clark, a member of the IRA's Provisional wing, who escaped from Belfast's Crumlin Road jail eight months ago, as he was walking through the Catholic Ardoyne area of the city.

**Assassinations Continue in Ulster**

He said Mr. Nixon had been in a position to deliver F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers to Israel, "and he delivered. This is what counts." The United States agreed last winter to sell more Phantoms to Israel.

His news conference at a hotel ended his eight-hour tour of Bethlehem and Jerusalem. Stopping his bus several times, he alighted to take pictures like a typical American tourist and shake hands with passersby like a politician on the campaign trail.

In Bethlehem, Mayor Elias M. Freil made Mr. Rockefeller an honorary citizen of the biblical city and presented him with a star of Bethlehem with an inlaid mother-of-pearl replica of the Nativity.

He was accompanied by Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz of New York and Samuel Horsman, chairman of the greater New York area's United Jewish Appeal.

Five of the six leaders of the Social Democratic and Labor parties said they were now carrying revolvers on the advice of security officials. The sixth,

John Hume, said he also had been warned but refused to carry a gun.

Security officials said the Ulster Volunteer Force, an underground Protestant extremist group, had threatened to kill the six because the SDLP insists Mr. Whitehead free all interned Irish Republican Army suspects as its price for joining in Mr. Whitehead's laws.

Wires leading from the vehicle which suggested it might be booby-trapped delayed removal of the body. Only after British Army explosives experts ascertained there was no bomb did soldiers open the car.

The second body, that of a man in his 20s, was found lying in a street of the Old Park area at dawn.

Both victims had been beaten

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

**Vance, Harriman Back Shriver Attack on Nixon**

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (NYT)—W. Averell Harriman and Cyrus Vance supported yesterday the assertion of Sargent Shriver, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, that President Nixon at the outset of his administration, "blew" an opportunity for a negotiated peace in Vietnam.

Mr. Harriman was in charge of preliminary discussions on negotiations with the North Vietnamese in Paris in the spring of 1968, following President Johnson's decision not to seek re-election and his suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam.

Mr. Vance was Mr. Harriman's deputy at the time, and later was his successor as the head of the U.S. delegation. After Mr. Nixon's inauguration, Mr. Vance remained in the post for about a month at Mr. Nixon's request until the Nixon cabinet was installed and operating.

"We support completely Sargent Shriver's view that President Nixon lost an opportunity for a negotiated settlement in Vietnam when he took office.

"At that time North Vietnam

had signaled its willingness to reduce the level of violence by withdrawing almost 90 percent of its troops—22 of 25 regiments—from the northern two provinces of South Vietnam, which had been the area of fierce fighting.

The United States was then in a far better bargaining position, since it had over 500,000 men in South Vietnam.

"The new administration should have set a negotiated peace as its first goal. Instead it took as its first task the forging of a closer bond with President [Nguyen Van] Thieu [of South Vietnam]. This meant nullifying the opportunity for a negotiated solution, since compromise would inevitably eliminate Thieu's power."

Mr. Shriver appeared on a television interview program today and said that he was as convinced in 1968 as he is now that Mr. Nixon missed a "very golden opportunity" that year to win peace in Vietnam. United Press International reported.

Secretary of State William P.

Rogers had called Mr. Shriver's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

assertion "bunk" and "political fantasy."

Reacting to Mr. Rogers's news conference Friday, Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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## U.S. Airmen Adamant in Denying They Deliberately Attack Dikes

By Joseph B. Treaster

ABOARD U.S.S. SARATOGA IN THE GULF OF TONKIN, Aug. 13 (AP).—The pilots aboard this aircraft carrier swear that they have never tried to bomb the dikes of North Vietnam and they say they are hurt and irritated that so many Americans at home do not seem to believe them.

The pilots are troubled, too, they say, that some Americans

apparently think they are deliberately bombing other civilian targets like schools and hospitals and residential areas.

"The thing that hurts us," said Cmdr. Richard Bardone, the stocky, curly-haired leader of the pilots on this ship, "is that we make every effort to avoid the dikes. We do not, absolutely not, go after dikes."

Lt. Comdr. Lew Dunton's eyes flashed. "There are a lot of prisoners in the Hanoi Hilton,"

he said, "because they were shot down trying to avoid civilian targets. It really galls me."

The pilots and their senior officers scoff at the foreign visitors to North Vietnam who have been quoted as saying they have seen dikes damaged by bombs and that they believed the United States had "deliberately tried to destroy the dikes."

The airmen argue that only isolated damage has been reported—the kind that might likely result from an accident—and they say none of the visitors so far appears to have been qualified to determine whether the damage was done by bombs or other explosives.

"The absurd part about it," one senior officer said, "is that somebody comes up with a hole in a dike and he translates that as meaning we're going after the dikes."

"If we were hitting the dikes with malice aforethought," the officer continued, "we could clean all of them out in a week without many bombs."

The dikes, the pilots say, are not in well-defended areas and "they'd be a piece of cake."

It seems important to the pilots that they be believed. They put their lives on the line every day and they stand together under an old-fashioned code of military honor. They see themselves as patriots in the service of their country and their President. They would like to have been respected and appreciated. Now they will settle for being believed.

They insist that the President has proscribed the dikes as targets and that they have sometimes increased the risk to themselves to comply with his orders.

An insight into the minds of the pilots came from one senior officer who said: "Probably the best reason for not hitting the dikes is the fact that the President of the United States has advertised to the whole world that we were not hitting the dikes, and we don't want to make a liar out of him."

Not only are the pilots understanding orders not to bomb the dikes, they say, but before each mission they are specifically told again to stay away from them.

No-No Areas

During prestrike briefings, the pilots say they pore over detailed maps and reconnaissance photographs. Dikes and other "no-no's"—hospitals, churches, clusters of homes and POW camps, for example—are pointed out and the paths for approaching and departing the targets are planned so as to minimize "collateral" damage.

In some instances, the pilots say, the North Vietnamese have incorporated into the dike system roads, gun positions and missile sites which the United States generally regard as fair game. But, the pilots say, these targets are "off limits" when they are on a dike.

Still, Cmdr. Bardone concedes, "there can be mistakes, especially in a hot environment"—where there is heavy anti-aircraft fire.

"There is a possibility of a dike being hit," he said. "But I think this is very remote. If it did happen, it would be purely accidental."

Discussing the effect of the bombing on the civilian population, Cmdr. Bardone said: "Most of the targets are isolated, but some are near the civilian population. There is a tremendous amount of secondary explosions and there is debris. There is a lot of overflow and I'm sure this gets over into the populated areas."

"I can't say absolutely that we do not put bombs outside the target area," he continued. "If we put a bomb a couple of hundred feet away from the target it might get into civilian areas. But it's 99 percent of the time it's debris overflow that gets into the civilian areas."

## Northern Ireland Is Swept By Wave of Assassinations

(Continued from Page 1)  
Protestant dominance in Northern Ireland.

As they marched, British soldiers in combat gear ringed the city, and helicopters whirled overhead watching for any hint of violence.

The march was organized by the Apprentice Boys, a Protestant fraternal order, to mark the day 263 years ago when 13 apprentice boys closed the city gates against a Catholic army. Their action led to a 10-day siege, which ended with the defeat of Catholic control in Ulster.

The Protestant parade marking this event in 1969 developed into a clash with Catholics that sparked

### Rumor Has Surgery

ROME, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Former Premier Mariano Rumor, 87, underwent an emergency operation yesterday for removal of his appendix. Doctors said today he was in "excellent" condition.

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CAMOUFLAGE—Young Cambodian soldier covering his head with foliage while patrolling along Highway One.

United Press International

**Mrs. Binh Says Saigon Rule Is Now Main Issue at Talks**

(Continued from Page 1)  
tation in the conference room for being tough, stout-minded and wooden. In the upstairs sitting room of her delegation's villa at suburban Verrières-le-Buisson, where she was interviewed, she spoke quietly and expressively,

### Shriver Gets Support on Nixon Attack

(Continued from Page 1)  
dental nominee, said yesterday in a statement that did not mention Mr. Rogers by name:

"For a great many years, Republican and Democratic Presidents have alike kept their chief international advisers out of campaigns. I wholeheartedly agree with that tradition and believe Mr. Nixon's break with it is not good for the country."

According to Sen. McGovern, Mr. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird are being used as "bright mongers" while Henry A. Kissinger, the presidential adviser, is being used to raise campaign contributions.

Meanwhile, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who also was President Nixon's former campaign manager, accused Ramsey Clark of "outrageous conduct" and demanded that Sen. McGovern repudiate him. Mr. Clark, who was attorney general under President Johnson, is touring North Vietnam and has made broadcasts on Hanoi radio criticizing Mr. Nixon's bombing policy.

Mr. Mitchell was joined in his demand by Clark MacGregor, cochairman of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, Mr. Mitchell's successor in that position. Mr. MacGregor said in a prepared statement:

"It is a serious business when a McGovern adviser and associate broadcasts enemy propaganda to American servicemen in attempts to undercut U.S. efforts for a just peace in Southeast Asia."

They expressed full support for the independence movements of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, and Namibia (South-West Africa) to achieve independence.

They said: "In the face of the adamant refusal by the colonialist and racist powers for peaceful change, the conference agreed on the urgent necessity of assisting the legitimate armed struggle of the liberation movements in Southern Africa."

Togliatti's Nephew Arrested on Sardinia

CAILIARI, Sardinia, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Police Friday arrested Vittorio Togliatti, 36-year-old nephew of Palmiro Togliatti, who led the Italian Communist party between 1944 and 1954.

Mr. Togliatti was arrested at a camping site on Sardinia's east coast, where he was vacationing with a girlfriend, on a warrant issued by a Genoa magistrate.

He was charged, along with three other persons, of associating to commit crimes connected with leftist subversion.

Violence elsewhere in the province was relatively low-keyed, yesterday. Fire bombs damaged four stores across the province and two soldiers and a civilian were wounded in a Belfast gun fight during the night, a spokesman said.

The march was organized by the Apprentice Boys, a Protestant fraternal order, to mark the day 263 years ago when 13 apprentice boys closed the city gates against a Catholic army. Their action led to a 10-day siege, which ended with the defeat of Catholic control in Ulster.

Police estimated more than 3,000 Protestants marched behind colorful banners and flute and accordion bands. They reported no incidents.

Violence elsewhere in the province was relatively low-keyed, yesterday. Fire bombs damaged four stores across the province and two soldiers and a civilian were wounded in a Belfast gun fight during the night, a spokesman said.

Heavy army reinforcements arrived during Friday night to see that the Protestants stayed on this route. The troops circled the city but allowed them to parade instead in the predominantly Protestant Waterside district across the Foyle River.

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Police estimated more than 3,000 Protestants marched behind colorful banners and flute and accordion bands



Richard Nixon, First Lady Pat Nixon, and their daughter Tricia Nixon Cox, bearing during ceremonies Saturday officially opened offices of the Committee to Re-elect the President in Washington.



Democratic presidential nominee Sen. George McGovern reaching out to touch a baby during his campaign tour of Providence, R.I.

#### Loyalty, Patriotism

### Brandt Criticizes McGovern Plan To Trim Forces

BONN, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt said yesterday that Sen. George McGovern's plan to cut American troop strength in Europe if he is elected president would weaken chances for balanced East-West force reductions.

Sen. McGovern said that "he would not assess" Mr. Clark's remarks in Hanoi, where Mr. Clark condemned U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, until he had read the transcript. Sen. McGovern has described Mr. Clark as being of cabinet caliber.

But Sen. McGovern said that the bombing, not Mr. Clark, is the issue.

He said that Mr. Clark is "indignant, as he is, about the brutal and cruel and terrible slaughter that is going on in the name of the United States" in Southeast Asia.

#### Bombing as War

"We're undermining the moral fiber of this country," Sen. McGovern said, saying that he agreed with former marine Gen. David M. Shoup that the bombing is "one of the biggest boobyries of the war."

Sen. McGovern said that Mr. Nixon "should express his own criticisms of him, of Sargent Shriver, his running mate, and of Mr. Clark instead of using Henretta such as former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Secretary of State William Rogers and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird to make the attack."

"Yes, I'm accusing the President of taking the low road by remote control," Sen. McGovern said in response to a question.

The senator said that Mr. Nixon is in no stronger position to end the war by negotiation now than four years ago and added that he didn't think that he intended to end it but, rather, to continue the bombing indefinitely at President Nguyen Van Thieu's urging.

Sen. McGovern said that the Nixon "lieutenants' summation of Mr. Clark means that Mr. Nixon has resorted to his favorite technique of questioning the loyalty and patriotism of Americans."

#### Call for Debate

"He used it 25 years ago against Jerry Voorhis and... Helen Gahagan Douglas," Sen. McGovern said.

The senator renewed his call for Mr. Nixon to debate him and said that he especially wanted to ask him about the \$10 million in secret campaign money and about the "Watergate-3" and how one of those five, who are accused of breaking into the Democratic party headquarters happened to cash a \$25,000 check intended for Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign.

"I intend to keep talking about it on every stage and to every audience across this country," Sen. McGovern said. "Every day, we have a new development that points to the White House itself. This is one of the most outrageous things in the history of American politics."

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### Travel Curbs Set by U.S. on Red Missions

#### Restrictions Based On Reciprocal Bans

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 13 (UPI).—If you had a Russian coming to dinner and he didn't show up, blame the cold war. More specifically, blame the complicated system of travel rights existing between the United States and Communist countries based upon what is called reciprocity. If you restrict my diplomats in your country I'll restrict yours in mine.

The system keeps Russian and Chinese diplomats out of Disneyland and away from whatever else there is to see and do in more than 500 United States counties. It also keeps Cubans away from the best beaches around New York and sends a lot of United Nations delegates consulting maps every time they step into a car.

One Soviet delegate says he worries continually that the wrong turn on a suburban road may send him into an area he is not supposed to enter without giving 48 hours' written notice.

According to United States officials, the Russians try to make political hay by agreeing to take part in affairs, then refusing to obtain travel permission so that would-be hosts think their own government is at fault.

Joseph F. Gleeson, in charge of administering the restrictions for the United States mission, thinks the Russians have been instructed not to ask permission to enter the closed counties because otherwise Moscow would feel obligated to be more lenient with American travelers.

He says Soviet diplomats often accept invitations from American colleges to take part in seminars.

"Then a few days before the seminar the school calls to confirm that he is coming, and he says the U.S. government won't let him," Mr. Gleeson remarked. "That upsets the school's plans, and it has to run around at the last minute looking for a Pole or someone from the less-restricted socialist countries who is willing to appear."

Mary Lenore Blair of the Travel Program for Foreign Diplomats, a private group that organized educational tours, stopped inviting Russians on trips because they often backed out at the last minute.

Countries whose diplomats are restricted fall into three categories.

Those from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Hungary are free to go anywhere in the continental United States without prior notification—but are asked to be on their honor not to enter about 250 closed counties.

The Soviet Union and China are limited to 25 miles of the center of Manhattan, unless they notify the United States mission 48 hours in advance. In that case they may travel anywhere except to 500 or so closed communities where they need special permission.

The Russians travel freely to the areas that require no United States permission, only advance notice. They do not ask to enter areas that require explicit United States permission.

Without permission delegations from Cuba, Albania, Mongolia and East Germany—countries with which the United States has no diplomatic relations—are limited to within 25 miles of the center of Manhattan. United States authorities are not inclined to grant permission, and the delegations do not ask.

The Russians spend most long vacations in the Soviet Union but take frequent weekend trips here, driving to such places as the Pennsylvania countryside and Bear Mountain, N.Y.

### Russian Embassy Buys a Vacation Villa at Deauville

DEAUVILLE, France, Aug. 13 (AP).—The Soviet Union has paid around \$150,000 for a luxurious villa on the seashore at Deauville, one of France's most expensive and fashionable summer resorts.

Ambassador Pyotr Abrassimov is reportedly to be the first official to benefit from a rest at the Villa Albatross, a 12-room mansion in a 3,000-square-foot park which will serve as a recreation center for members of the Paris Embassy.

The mansion was sold furnished directly by the owners to the embassy without going through an agency. Neither side would reveal the price, but the going rate in the town would set it around \$80,000 francs.

The interior is in the style of the French Second Empire, with wood-paneled walls picked out in gold leaf, massive chandeliers and enormous fireplaces. As sold, the entrance hall was decorated with hunting trophies. But much of the furniture is in advanced contemporary style.

The first Russians arrived here today in four limousines, apparently to prepare the villa for the ambassador's vacation.

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### Nixon Warns of Higher Taxes If Spending Ceiling Not Voted

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—The Nixon administration, warning of a possible need for higher taxes, has sought to mobilize public opinion behind its request to Congress for a \$25-billion statutory ceiling on federal spending in the fiscal year that began July 1. Outlays now appear headed \$4 billion or \$5 billion higher.

In recent days, President Nixon and his two principal advisers on fiscal matters, speaking directly to the voters, have said that if the Democratic-controlled Congress refuses to adopt the ceiling, higher taxes will be the alternative.

"A vote against the spending

ceiling is a vote for higher taxes," said Caspar W. Weinberger, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In an economic report, the President said:

"If the people insist on spending beyond the \$25-billion ceiling I have urged, such spending will be done. But if the people join me in insisting that federal spending be held down, to avoid reviving inflation now and paying higher taxes soon, the government will act responsibly."

George Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury, said that "spending is spelled T-A-X-E-S and if you overspend, you're going to have to raise them."

### U.S. Pilots Draw Up Proposal To Fight Airline Hijackings

DALLAS, Aug. 13 (AP).—A three-point plan to fight airline hijackers has been proposed by airline pilots at a closed-door seminar of pilots, management and law enforcement officers here.

Capt. Earl Waggoner, who submitted the plan on behalf of the Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA), last week said the proposal calls for:

- Abolishing sanctuary for hijackers through international agreements.
- Removing their profit motive by eliminating ransom money.
- Training flight crews to

#### Five-State Area Of West Is Hit By Forest Fires

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 13 (UPI).—A dozen major forest fires and hundreds of smaller ones, have burned thousands of acres in northern California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Nevada.

In Shasta, Calif., 800 firefighters stopped a blaze along 80 percent of its perimeter. They work prevented a repeat of Friday's calamity, when one fire ate its way into town, destroying 11 buildings and forcing a three-hour evacuation before it turned away into timber and bushland.

The fires were helped by hot dry weather. Many were started by lightning.

A blaze south of Boise, Idaho, blackened 15,000 acres of grass and sagebrush. Within a 125-mile radius of Boise, converted Air Force bombers dropped 70,000 gallons of chemical extinguisher yesterday.

At a 10,000-acre fire in Oregon near the Idaho state line, the flying tankers were joined by helicopters toting large buckets of water.

#### Swarm of Bees Kills Infant on Baltic Isle

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (UPI).—A swarm of bees attacked and killed an infant on the Isle of Ruegen, in the Baltic Sea, the official East German news agency ADN reported Friday.

The agency did not mention age or sex of the child. It said the baby was in its cot when the bees attacked. Its sister tried to help but was driven off by the bees.

The child died 14 hours after the attack. Doctors counted between 800 and 1,000 bee stings on its body.

manage hijackers in the air.

Capt. Waggoner agreed that such moves would not end hijackings, but he suggested such additional deterrents could "weed out the less resolute."

Capt. Earl Waggoner said that while the ALPA agents are becoming more professional in dealing with hijackers, flight crews remain amateurs when faced with their first incident.

#### Better Suited Weapons

Asked if he felt that flight crews should be armed, he replied: "They should have a defensive device for a desperate situation. They are not in the business of capturing hijackers, but they don't like to be completely defenseless. There are many weapons better suited to an aircraft environment than a pistol."

Another major topic of discussion at the security meeting was the transport of hazardous materials in passenger planes. The pilots want all such shipments halted for a thorough reevaluation.

Capt. James Eckols, a member of ALPA's Hazardous Materials Subcommittee, said there have been "at least one other radioactive spill we know of and another almost-spill" since a Delta Air Lines plane carrying passengers was contaminated on a flight from New York to Houston last New Year's eve.

Capt. Eckols said that an estimated \$300,000 to \$400,000 shipments of radioactive isotopes for commercial and medical use are made each year and "90 percent of them go on passenger planes."

### Delay Refused To Republicans In Break-In Suit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—A federal judge has rejected a Republican party request to postpone the Democratic party's \$1-million lawsuit against President Nixon's campaign committee until after the November election.

The suit was brought as an "invasion of privacy" action after the June 17 break-in and alleged bugging attempt at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington.

Judge Charles K. Richer's refusal to delay the case Friday means depositions can be taken by counsel for the Democrats.

Five men, later discovered to have links to the Nixon campaign committee, were arrested inside Democratic headquarters at night and the police said they carried electronic surveillance devices.



الإسماعيلية

Mother Bars Horseback Bullfight**No Corrida by Caroline Kennedy**

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Prince Alfonso de Hohenlohe, the hotel keeper who is the biggest booster of Marbella, Spain's smart Costa del Sol resort, had

been telling everybody that Caroline Kennedy, the late President's 14-year-old daughter, was going to be the star in yesterday's benefit corrida in Marbella's Plaza de Toros.

The prince was billing Caroline as a rejoneador, or bullfighter on horseback, which is the way aristocrats deal with bulls.

But he did not count on Caroline's mother, Mrs. Aristotle Onassis. Not only did Mrs. Onassis refuse to grant Caroline permission to take part in the corrida, but early last week she ordered the girl, who was having a great time, to leave Spain quietly and join her in London. Friends of Caroline said she was quite disappointed, but followed mother's orders.

It's no secret that Caroline simply slipped over bullfighting this summer during a long visit to Spain, where she stayed with old family friends.

**Unique Way of Life**

She spent weeks as a guest on Andalusian ranches, where the breeding of brave bulls, fine horses, flamenco dancing and singing, sherry wine and taurinas, or the testing of young cows in private bullrings, are a way of life which can be found nowhere else in the world.

"It was a marvelous experience for Caroline," said one of her hosts.

Caroline learned the art of the rejoneo, which takes specially trained horses from two of Spain's greatest practitioners—aristocrats Alvaro Domecq, of the wine family, and Fermín Bohorquez.

Her hosts, like Javier Guardiola, one of Spain's biggest breeders of fighting bulls, found Caroline fearless and intensely interested in the lore and ritual which are part and parcel of the raising of bulls to be killed in Spain's plazas.

Caroline's first encounter with bullfighting was in June, just after her arrival in Spain. She went to see a corrida in Madrid loaded with cameras. Shortly after she accepted the invitation of Palomo Linares, 24, currently one of Spain's top matadors, to visit his ranch with her chape-

Associated Press  
Caroline Kennedy, photographed in Spain in June.

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Forty of those are in Europe, which after all means only the fourth closest-meshed European network.

True, Swissair does fly 26 times a week from Europe to North America, but it hasn't managed anything bigger than a Boeing 747 yet.

And the handful of African cities (17, to be exact) that Swissair serves can't obscure the fact that the competing airline with the most destinations in Africa flies to a few cities more.

Not to mention the Far East, to which Swissair flies but once a day. (Even the exclusive non-stop flights between Geneva and Bombay and between Athens and Bangkok hardly make up for this.)

As you can see, it's no picnic being the airline of a small country; so we won't even talk about our flights to South America.

Just pick up our time table, and you'll appreciate the pickle we're in.

**Dear Swissair,**

Let's have no more of this false modesty. You look to me very much like the big airline of a small country. Anyhow, send me your summer time table for 1972. Thanks a lot.

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Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent to:  
Swissair/VBW, Postfach, CH-8055 Zürich-Flughafen.

**Spassky Puts Game Off for Illness Again****It Is Reset for Tuesday; Morale Troubles Seen**

BELGRADE, Aug. 13 (UPI)—World chess champion Boris Spassky, his crown slipping after another morale-shattering defeat, today postponed the 14th game in the \$250,000 "match of the century" against Bobby Fischer for medical reasons.

Olafur Thordarson, the Icelandic match doctor, said he was called to Spassky's downtown hotel and issued the following certificate to German adviser Lothar Schmidt:

"I understand he has today at this time [1020 GMT] examined Boris Spassky, who does not feel well. I have on medical reasons advised him not to play the scheduled game today."

Schmidt informed the American camp and rescheduled the game for 1700 GMT Tuesday.

Thordarson, an eye specialist, sports and aviation doctor, refused to disclose the nature of Spassky's illness, but grand masters said the reason was obvious.

"When your morale is shattered after another heart-breaking defeat, you need time to recover," said U.S. grand master Larry Evans.

**2d Cancellation**

It was the second tie: Spassky, a 35-year-old Moscow-based journalist, had quit off. He canceled the ninth game on July 30 following a 37-move defeat in the eighth game.

Last Friday Spassky "defended like a genius," Evans said, "only to make an incredible, heartbreaking blunder" on the 69th move of the 13th game, which forced him to resign four moves and 10 minutes later.

The win gave Fischer an 8-5 point lead and the 29-year-old challenger needs only four and a half points to become the first American world champion.

Meanwhile, Paul Marshall, Fischer's lawyer, flew in from New York yesterday with new proposals for film coverage of the match.

"I have brought a couple of enormous financial offers, which Bobby must decide on immediately," he said. "But we shall not discuss TV coverage."

On ending his service as director of those laboratories in 1964, he went to Yale University as professor of epidemiology and microbiology, where he retired in 1972.

**Years of Research**

His development of a safe and effective vaccine against yellow fever followed many years of research on the virus that causes it and on methods of growing it in monkeys, mice and chick embryos. His demonstration that it could be grown in mice by injection into the brain marked one of the most important steps toward a vaccine.

Attempts to grow the virus in African monkeys had failed, presumably because the monkeys had acquired an immunity to it in jungles infested with the disease-carrying mosquito. It was then grown in rhesus monkeys from India, but they were costly and could not be used for cycling the virus through scores of generations to attenuate its potency.

Dr. Theiler and his colleagues found that this cycling could be done with mice and chick embryos, finally producing a virus, known from its serial number as 17D, that produced only mild symptoms in man, but made him immune to yellow fever.

A joint press release on the talks said that local commanders would meet within three to five days to decide the actual line of control.

In 1956, Dr. Theiler and some of his co-workers injected the 17D virus into themselves and

**Indonesia Revises Its Spelling And Djakarta Emerges Jr.**

By James P. Sterba

JAKARTA, Aug. 13 (NYT)—The Indonesian has decided to take the "D" out of "Jakarta" and spelling changes designed to take some of the pronunciation of its national language a for similar changes are also being made in Malaya the two countries' languages which are spoken same way—conform in written form. The two their compromise form become a powerful region since Malaya is also widely spoken in Singapore Thailand and the southern Philippines.

The changes, to go into effect over five years this month, will lead to the "Anglicization" of spellings.

Many English writers and publications have license with Indonesian spelling to the dialects who contend that simplification changes the sour

Under the new form, all words beginning with begin only with "i." In regular Indonesian "i" pronounced like a "y." Under the new rules, pronounced "y" but "i" will be pronounced "i."

Similarly, "si" will become "s" and "ai" will become "ay." Five letters—"c," "v," "z," "q" and "x" will the alphabet to expand its scope, but exactly how will be used is open to question.

Changes in spelling the names of people mandatories.

**Obituaries****Max Theiler, Nobel Laureate for Yellow Fever Research**

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT)—Dr. Max Theiler, 73, developer of a vaccine against yellow fever that won him the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology in 1951, died of lung cancer at his home in New Haven.

During World War II, when troops and civilians with no immunity to the disease were entering the tropics, millions of them were given the vaccine.

Dr. Theiler, who was born in 1899 near Pretoria, South Africa, came to the United States in 1922. Much of his research was conducted at the virus laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute in New York.

On ending his service as director of those laboratories in 1964, he went to Yale University as professor of epidemiology and microbiology, where he retired in 1972.

**Years of Research**

He trained in the age of 20 London School of Medicine and Hygiene from Africa, he worked at the 1930s' Institute of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1947, more than had been distributed.

Dr. Theiler's work in Africa, particularly in the South African, is known as "the South African Theiler" at the practice of than to his research.

He trained in the age of 20 London School of Medicine and Hygiene from Africa, he worked at the 1930s' Institute of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1947, more than had been distributed.

He pursued his disease itself to Africa, a visit to Africa.

Dr. Theiler, who argued through the first time. After his Rockefellor visit New York in 1956, he proved that it was correct.

In more recent years, he has been working on the hepatitis virus, which is transmitted by the hepatitis virus.

George Greening (AP)—George Greening, behind the scenes York Yankees, their champion early this month with nursing wife.

Mr. Weiss, first president and a new Hall of Fame member for some time.

Mr. Weiss, son of Lonesome George, shunned public Yankees' minor as farm manager 1947. He then manager from during which 10 pennants in 10 years.

In 1962, he joined the Mets, until he retired season.

Cambridge, Mass.—Former top jockey horses for good found dead last Saturday. They do not know Mr. Smith, 70, after a race.

Mr. Smith, 70, after a race, he rode 2,218 miles in at least 10 pennants in 10 years. He won the Derby in 1959.

2 Men Jailed For Plot

LONDON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Court sentenced California to 10 years for forging airline tickets of them used for ride around the world.

Kevin Bingle, San Francisco, from Montana, 21, and Stephen Shulman, 21, of Cisco, was sentenced after pleading guilty to the charge.

The prosecution said the two men forged airline tickets by buying them short-haul flights longer distances.

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INSTANT SPAGHETTI—Just pour in water, flour, parmesan cheese and tomato sauce and out come 40 portions ready to eat. The machine's inventor, Gravino Agostoni (IHT People, Aug. 12-13) stands at left with a cigarette, fine-tuning it.

## Wall 11 Years

### Old, Berlin Groups Clash

WEST BERLIN, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—West Berlin police today used tear gas and truncheons to disperse several hundred leftist youths who tried to block a march by rightists protesting the Berlin wall's erection 11 years ago today.

Shouting "Fascist," the youths, students and young workers, formed a ring around demonstrators in an attempt to prevent them marching through the city center.

The rightist members of the Action New Right, the National Front and the Action Free Germans marched off after police had cleared the way for them by chasing the anti-democratic demonstrators into side-streets. Several young persons and a policeman were injured.

The marchers shouted "The wall will fall" and denounced the West German government as a puppet of the domination powers. Placards bore a Nazi "W" the symbol of "Action Resistance," a rightist West German movement opposed to Bonn's Ostpolitik, the policy of reconciliation with Communist nations of East Europe.

Earlier, West Berlin's governing mayor, Klaus Schmitz, denounced the wall as inhuman at a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial for the "victims of Stalinism" while East Berlin, today, said the wall was a step toward peace and renewed its offer of good neighborly relations with West Germany.

Mayor Schmitz and other speakers at the ceremony noted that there still are shootings at the wall; while 67 East German refugees are known to have been killed, most of them shot by East German guards.

But Mr. Schmitz added, political ways have been found to help remove at least the wall's worst effects—a reference to the four-power Berlin agreement which opened the wall for the first time in many years on a permanent basis on June 4.

### Alitalia's Pilots End 4-Day Strike

ROME, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Four days of sporadic strikes by 1,500 pilots of the national airline Alitalia and its domestic subsidiaries ended at midnight yesterday.

Pilots returned to work following an agreement with the airlines that covered 21 points ranging from pay scales to the number of crew members assigned to various types of planes.

The strike interrupted much of Alitalia's domestic service and traffic in Europe and disrupted some intercontinental flights.

### Terrorist Slain in Terrorist

Aug. 13 (AP)—A was assassinated  
han guerrillas during  
painters, police  
this afternoon.  
shot Gen. Saeed  
Tehran. Police  
as he was leaving  
Gen. Taheri was  
ting urban guerrilla  
activity have increased

activities.

## No Attempt on His Life

### Kenyans Beat to Death Man Mistaken for Kenyatta Enemy

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—A crowd fearing for the safety of President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya beat to death a man it thought was out to harm him Friday. But no

rightists protesting the Berlin wall's erection 11 years ago today.

Shouting "Fascist," the youths, students and young workers, formed a ring around demonstrators in an attempt to prevent them marching through the city center.

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The prosecutor had asked for life imprisonment for both.

The court also found the men guilty of spreading anti-Egyptian propaganda by means of secret leaflets aimed at poisoning public opinion in the country.

The prosecutor had asked for life imprisonment for both.

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**Alitalia's Pilots  
End 4-Day Strike**

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## Can an Old Failure Be Turned Into A Success?

By Jerry M. Flint

**DETROIT (NYT).**—The long list of possible successors to the present automobile engine grew by one last week when the Ford Motor Co. said it was taking a new look at an old motor—the Stirling engine, invented in 1816 by Scottish minister, the Rev. Robert Stirling.

Of course, Detroit's carmakers say, the present internal combustion engine can still be cleaned up more by piping fumes back through the engine, by adding catalysts—even expensive platinum catalysts—and by building little furnaces under the hood to burn off fumes. But the more carmakers tinker with the old motor, the costlier it gets, the poorer it runs, and the more fuel it uses, which, in turn, all spurs the search for alternatives.

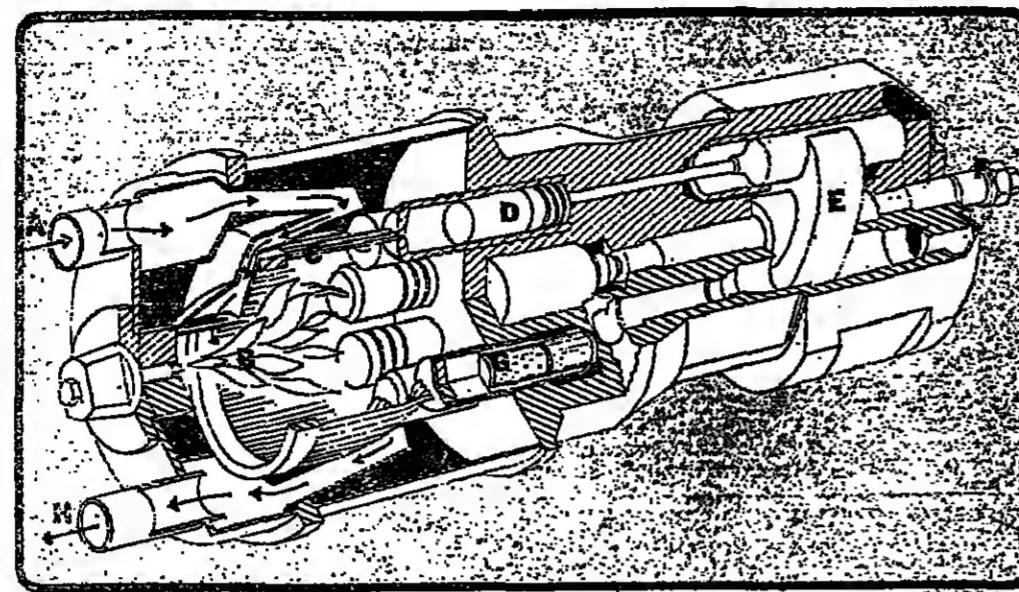
The Stirling still is far down the line as an alternative engine. First comes the Wankel, a rotary piston engine already in some German and Japanese cars. The Wankel is not inherently clean, but it is so small that it leaves more room under the hood for fume-killing devices. The General Motors Corp. is spending \$50 million for a Wankel license and millions more in a major development program to ready the rotary for mass production.

### Ready to Spend

Behind the Wankel comes the turbine, which may be in production for trucks and buses in a few years, but still is considered too costly and inefficient for automobiles. There is the stratified charge engine, which is under test and has not been very successful thus far. There is steam, which is too complicated. There is electric battery, which is inefficient. And then there is the Stirling.

Ford says it is ready to spend "tens of millions" for its Stirling license, but there are

## Stirling Engine



How it works: A cutaway drawing of the four cylinder Phillips Stirling motor for which the Ford Motor Co. last week acquired rights. Fuel enters at intake (A). It burns in combustion chamber (B) which ignites gas, perhaps hydrogen, in tubes (C). The heated gas expands and forces the piston (D) to move. The piston's movement turns the swashplate (E), which rotates the drive shaft (F). The gas then moves into a cooling chamber (G) and the process is repeated. Meanwhile, fumes from the original combustion are exhausted (H).

plenty of escape clauses. If the engine does not work as well as it is hoped, the company would not pay much. But the Ford timetable calls for a new version of this old concept to power a Ford experimental car in three years, and, according to Jack Collins, Ford's chief car research engineer, if all goes well it could be ready for production in a decade.

The Stirling would solve the problem of carbon monoxide and unburned gasoline fumes—two of the three major car pollutants. It would operate quietly in an era when noise is a growing complaint, use 20 percent less fuel than today's cars (and fuel economy is becoming more important), and would be able to burn almost any type of fuel, not just gasoline.

The Stirling engine uses a sealing gas such as hydrogen sealed within the engine. When the gas is heated, pressure increases, and when it is cooled, the pressure drops. The pressure buildup and letdown push pistons back and forth. The

burning of fuel to heat the working gas is fairly complete, reducing the emission problem.

When the pistons push back and forth they push against a swashplate on a shaft. The swashplate drive is a new improvement, Ford says. This swashplate, like a warped disc on a stick, is spun by the touch of the pistons, translating straight line motion of the pistons to rotary motion that eventually makes the wheels go round.

### Stirling Bns

N.V. Phillips, the giant Dutch electronics company, began working on the Stirling in 1938 and eventually built a Stirling-powered bus. In the late 1950s, General Motors took a serious interest in this old engine and even built an experimental car using the Stirling, but then the company decided it was too heavy and too complicated for vehicle use.

Now Ford, seeking to develop the Stirling engine under license from Phillips, says the

burning of fuel to heat the working gas is fairly complete, reducing the emission problem.

Even as Ford and the other automakers pushed development of cleaner engines, there is evidence that smog is being pushed back. Last week the Government Council on Environmental Quality reported that the nation's air quality between 1969 and 1970 had improved. And in Los Angeles, pollution experts such as A.J. Haagen-Smit, who first pointed the connection between smog and auto exhausts, say the number of smog days is dropping sharply thanks to improvement in automobile emission controls.

## U.S. States' Trade Offices Prosper in Brussels

By Richard Harwood

### Luring Purchasers, Investors

**BRUSSELS (NYT).**—Those Europeans who still believe in the "délit américain" may care to consider the self-confidence with which individual American states have set up their own trade offices here independent of official U.S. representation.

The states of New York, Illinois and Virginia already have their commercial "embassies" in this capital of the European Economic Community. Michigan and Ohio are soon to open theirs. Georgia, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Texas all have ambitions to do the same.

They're in friendly competition, each having the declared aim of getting more than their fair share of European-U.S. trade and vying with each other to attract European capital investment to the state.

With the exception of a New York Department of Commerce bureau in the Far East, such offices abroad are unique to Brussels. Their executives regard it as ideal, geographically, politically and economically, allowing home state industries to trawl deeply not only in Common Market countries, but in Scandinavia, the Near East and even the Soviet bloc.

The continuing U.S. balance-of-payments difficulties—a and search for export substitution has put these offices in the front line of almost frenetic commercial activity. The New York Department of Commerce, the first overseas bureau to be opened here, now gets an average of 25 inquiries a day. They range from requests to supply blouses and sports shirts to inquiries about control valves, furniture, automatic timers, stationery, aluminum or car accessories. "For all intents and purposes," says Peter Stanton, 39, the state director, "we can supply anything."

But it's difficult to get EEC companies to manufacture in America. They're frightened of the size of the market, nervous about U.S. antitrust laws and believe labor costs will be much higher than at home. It's hard to persuade the European manager that if he goes over there he'll not be in competition with General Motors," says Mr. Compton.

Each of the offices has a distinctive style and approach.

Whereas New York seems to go for bulk, Mr. Compton says his

policy is to go for quality and Virginia, which has only 500 registered exporting firms by comparison with New York's 14,000, concentrates on reverse investment. Trading agreements between Virginia companies and European customers, explains Claus Claussen, the state's deputy European director, take a long time to mature.

Establishing a commercial office in Brussels, a U.S. attaché

predicts, has already become a matter of prestige and he believes that to an extent this will influence other states' decisions to do the same. But it is unlikely that more than 10 states will find it commercially useful to have their own base on the Continent. The state must have a highly diversified economy as a power base. But, as the Virginia representative said: "I just can't understand why North and South Carolina don't come over. They're missing a hell of a lot of opportunities."

The other major part of these offices' activities is "reverse investment": persuading European exporters to start production in the United States. There are full industrial location services, which will give a European firm every detail in needs, down to the size of water mains, to help decide to open an American subsidiary.

The Illinois office persuaded a large Belgian copper refining company to settle in the state two years ago. The subsidiary now has a \$25 million turnover and is planning to double its capacity next year. Arthur Compton, who spent 22 years in the Foreign Service before he opened the Brussels office, says the state tax on this company is enough to finance his bureau and pay all its salaries. "That's just a factory," he says. "The rest is gravy."

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The most visible change, perhaps, is physical. Poland is no longer a land of poor farmers and selected islands of industrial prosperity. It is a land of well-to-do farmers, and a country which has acquired the natural greeyness of a developing society.

Upper Silesia pollutes the air to a degree seldom visible in the West. New housing developments are uniform and functional but more than useful to their inhabitants who often wait for years to get their own apartments.

A New Warsaw

It is a land whose capital has changed from a relatively small and distinctively provincial appearance, to a large metropolis with wide avenues and a space to breathe. It is also a land in

which the remnants of socialism—that which survived the war and the postwar period—manifests itself in the care, tenderness and pride of its people in the restoration of ruined historical monuments. Socialist Poland clings to its royal past.

The other change is harder to define. It is in the people, their spirit, their attitudes, their dreams. Young Poles have acquired a patriotic cynicism. Somehow they doubt the validity of their own system to perform, and the ability of our system to survive. Often fully absorbed in the art of survival, they attach a somewhat greater value to monetary gains than do their contemporaries in the West.

The need to survive has also produced a hard, pragmatic philosophy. It is self-centered with a low level of expectations. A period of pro-American euphoria, for example, has changed into a cool and detached approach to the United States as a superpower too preoccupied with its own problems to be concerned with a small country like Poland. Traditional anti-Russian sentiments are still around, but in a much more subdued form.

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There are few dreams left in Poland. Those that remain center on a bigger apartment, maybe even a car or a trip abroad. Lack of dreams, creative dreams, has left an imprint on the general

human behavior. Street crowds are almost as gray as their surroundings. Their temper tends to be short.

At streetcars, shops and places of entertainment, a competitive, rather than a friendly, spirit prevails. Accidents—individual as well as collective—are attributed to some kind of grim conspiracy rather than to the forces of circumstance. Thus the expansion of the Common Market is viewed by many at the seat of Polish power as a calculated move to hurt the East. It is to no avail to assure them that the decision was primarily a pro-Western, rather than an anti-Eastern, move.

The third change is of a more

general nature. Poland, whose

historical as well as contemporary links have always been with the West, has moved in the opposite direction. A new generation is emerging which accepts this as a natural way of life. It has observed the new set of opportunities with which the lower social classes have been presented; it has limited needs due to a lack of experience or the power to compete.

A young peasant or worker

going through school considers

himself privileged and lucky. He

also reasons that the socialist

system accomplished what capi-

talism failed to do: It created

a true middle class. He is told,

## For U.S. Combat Infantrymen At Least, Good-Bye to the W:

By Joseph B. Treaster

**SAINTE-MARIE, Vietnam (NYT).**—Danang this morning, there were no flourishes, not even a parade, as the 3d Battalion of the 21st Infantry and other components of what had been Task Force Gimlet said good-bye to the war. Maj. Gen. H.H. Cookey said a few words pinned on some ribbons and, then, for all practical purposes, the last American ground troops were gone.

Remaining in South Vietnam are about 43,000 men—mainly service personnel in administrative and supply jobs, but also several hundred advisers and the pilots and crews of about 600 helicopters and 200 other combat planes.

As President Nixon has scaled down the American forces in South Vietnam itself, he has assembled an armada of more than 60 warships and 30,000 sailors and pilots offshore and has increased the American military strength in Thailand to about 50,000 men.

Altogether, on three aircraft carriers and more than half a dozen bases in Thailand, there are more than 900 combat planes. Additional B-52s are based on Guam and other support troops are on Okinawa and elsewhere in the Pacific.

### Secret Effort

While it is sometimes possible for newsmen to arrange visits to the aircraft carriers, they are prohibited from entering the American bases in Thailand. Thus, a large part of the American military effort in Vietnam is in fact kept secret.

It is widely conceded that American air power saved the South Vietnamese Army from collapse under the pressure of the North Vietnamese offensive in April and May. Men close to President Nguyen Van Thieu say that he is trying to convince the United States that the only way to bring the war to a definite conclusion is to continue the heavy bombing for several months more.

For the moment, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Thieu seem to be in harmony. Air and naval air officers say they have been given much wider operational latitude under Nixon than under President Johnson and that they have "more targets to hit."

In early 1965, when the United States started bombing North Vietnam and sent the first of its Marines to Danang, South Vietnam was coming apart at the seams politically and the military situation could hardly have been bleaker. The Viet Cong said that they controlled three quarters of the country and more than half of the population.

### Communist Zones

Today, the Communist control of Quang Tri Province, including the provincial capital, Bao Loc, and parts of northern Binh Dinh Province, the northern half of Binh Long Province and perhaps half of Chuong Thien Province, in the heart of the Mekong Delta. In addition, there are swelling expanses of the Delta, of the Central Highlands and of the northern provinces where non-Communist dare not venture.

The price in lives to reach this point, according to the Department of Defense, has been 45,853 Americans, 173,688 South Vietnamese, 871,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers and tens of thousands of civilians.

The outlook for the war, as expressed by the highest-ranking

alike are convinced that either late August or early September will bring another surge in the fighting.

The officials expect a wave of terrorism, including robbing and demolition-team attacks on Saigon and other large cities, and several large ground assaults.

"They say that they expect the heaviest fighting to come in the two northern provinces, in Quang Ngai on the northern coast and in the Mekong Delta, where nearly seven million people produce most of the nation's rice.

The American and names commanders doubt that the next be as severe as the early in the North offensive. But the serious attempts to down the South Vietnamese and that the take whatever.

"We think he's

major blow," said privy to the American

he'll lean more be political and psychic

By Harald Brannin

**REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 13 (NYT).**—A steady growth of the "Bobby lobby" is noticeable here among the chess tourists who have come to watch the world championship match between the American challenger, Bobby Fischer, and the Soviet world champion, Boris Spassky.

It is not simply a matter of wanting to be in on the "kill" in the final stage of the match.

Fischer, whose victory Friday raised his total to 8, compared with Spassky's 5, could win the title by Aug. 22 by amassing the required, 12 1/2 points in five games. The next game is to be played Tuesday, with Fischer playing the white pieces.

The Bobby lobby is being fed by a steady trickle of "friends" of Fischer from all over the United States. They are people who once shook his hand or had some other chance meeting with him; those at whose house he might have stayed when he was a boy, those who might know his barber or possibly his barber's son.

They all feel they have a

special relationship to the chess genius and are proud of it even though Fischer seems to have no inclination to meet them during the match here.

### Intimate Friends

Several rungs above them are the more "intimate" friends, some of whom he might have honored at some point by giving them odds of five minutes against his one in fast chess and beating them in the final stage of the match.

But the "elite" of the Bobby lobby here are those whom he acknowledges as acquaintances or even friends. The basic difference between the self-appointed friends of Fischer and the elite is that the chosen few refuse to talk about him to outsiders who might pass on the press what they hear.

Mrs. Lina Grumete, of Los Angeles, who plays a strong game of chess herself, is one of those who know most and say least. "Bobby does not want me to" is her standard answer to reporters' questions.

She talked with him for five hours in his hotel room after he had lost the second game by forfeit and was about to leave town and may have helped persuade him to stay and play.

### Wanted to Quit

Mrs. Grumete had Fischer stay with her for two months at her house after he had left the Internationals in Tunisia over his dispute with the organizers. At that point he wanted to withdraw from chess altogether. But how important her role was in making him resume playing will remain a subject for conjecture.

You know, I have a son his age," is all she says.

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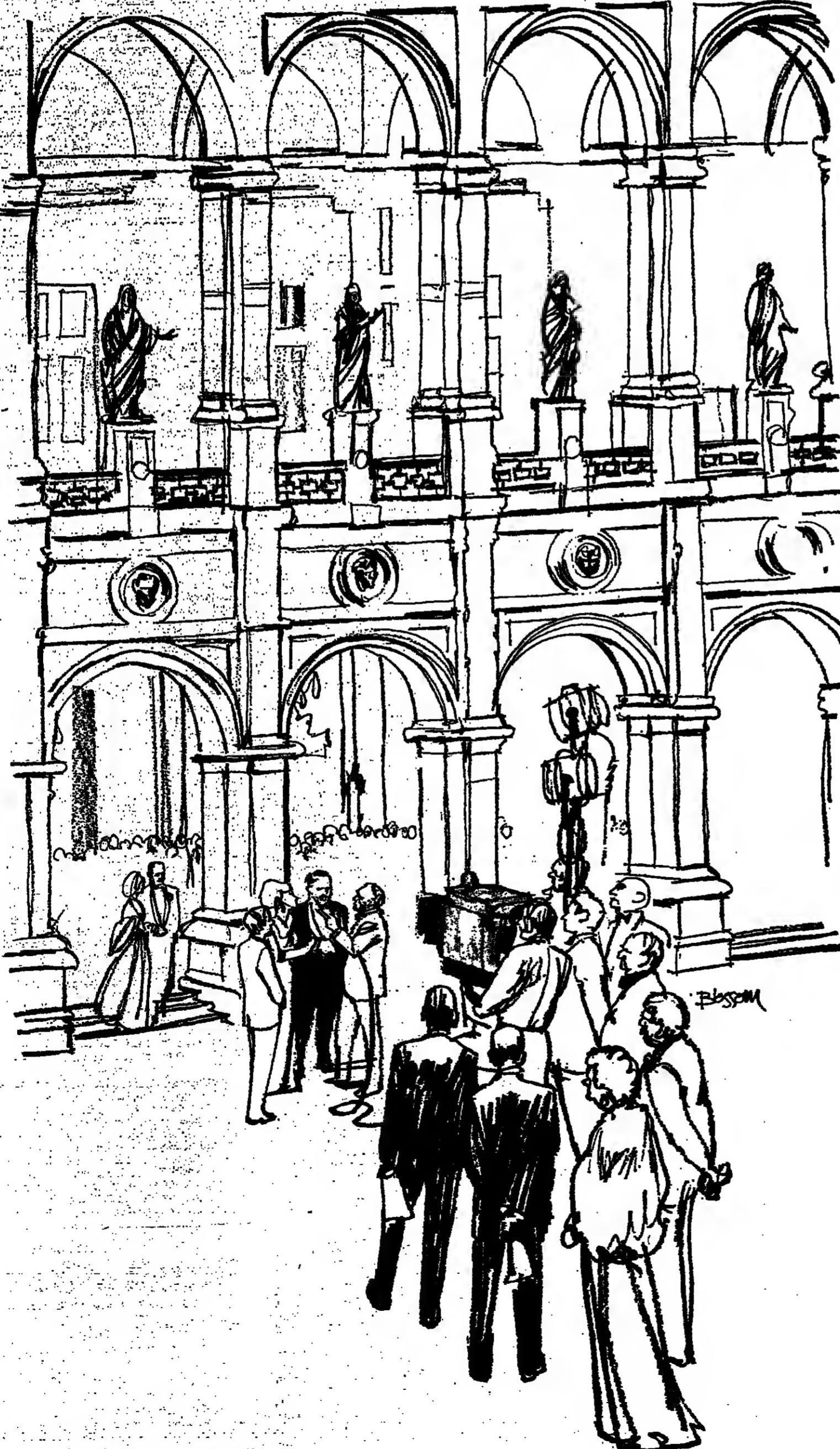
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 8—Monday, August 14, 1972 \*

## Bandung to Georgetown

There were more than twice as many states (or governments-more-or-less-in-exile) represented at the conference of non-aligned nations in Guyana than assembled at the Asian-African conference in Indonesia nine years ago. But the public interest in the meeting in Georgetown was not a tenth as great as was that focused on Bandung.

Part of this general unconcern was due to the absence from Georgetown of such striking personalities as India's Nehru, mainland China's Chou En-lai, Indonesia's Sukarno, who gave the Bandung conference so much color and vigor and seemed to prove that the Third World would become a third force in a polarized world.

More important was the fact that non-alignment has lost a great deal of steam with the relaxation of tensions among the superpowers. The foreign ministers gathered in Guyana could point out that this relaxation was far from complete: they could call for the elimination of bases on Asian, African and Latin-American soil. And they did condemn American policy in Southeast Asia—but that is a position that is hardly startling today. It is shared by such diverse groups as the World Council of Churches and the Democratic party.

In one sense, the letdown at Georgetown signalizes the triumph of Bandung. Washington has reached agreements with Moscow and Peking on substantially the same basis that was enunciated in Bandung—peaceful co-existence. And the ability of the superpowers to dominate the Third World—

even individual portions of it—has been demonstrated to be straitly limited—the experience of the United States in Southeast Asia and of the Soviet Union in Egypt are cases in point.

But there is also the proved inability of the Third World to work together in any meaningful sense. Its states are at odds with one another, and within themselves, and nonalignment breaks down at that point, as when India turns to Russia and Pakistan to China. Egypt's break with the Soviet Union, it might be pointed out, was based quite as much on the fact that the Russians did not give as much assistance as the Egyptians hoped as on any theory of independence.

In Georgetown some of these stresses within the Third World were quite apparent. The conference could condemn the United States for interference in the domestic affairs of Southeast Asia, yet seat delegations from Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam whose existence depends on aid from alien sources. And the fact that this caused a number of other delegations to drop out did not seem to bother the majority.

In sum, Georgetown was only a pale shadow of Bandung. But there is both comfort and disappointment in this development, since the fears that inspired Bandung have greatly lessened, even if the high hopes expressed nearly a decade ago, that the under-developed nations would act as a unified positive force in the affairs of the world, have proved largely illusory.

## McGovern on Europe

One of Sen. George McGovern's major tasks in the campaign will be to convince Americans that his "Come Home, America" call does not signify a return to isolationism in general or abandonment of Europe in particular. Ironically, Sen. McGovern recently spoke more eloquently and extensively on these points in a remarkable interview with a leading Italian newspaper than he has to date for home consumption.

The Democratic nominee told Ugo Stille that, far from reflecting isolationism, his call for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam was aimed at correcting foreign policy priorities. His goal, Sen. McGovern said, was to enable the United States to concentrate on vital security areas, in the "first rank" of which were Western Europe and the Mediterranean. On the basis of both practical and intellectual experience, he termed himself a "convinced internationalist."

"The American commitment to the defense of Western Europe is simply a fact that is beyond discussion," he said. "The United States would never allow Europe to be overrun by armed aggression; I don't see how anyone can have the least doubt about that." Sen. McGovern added that the United States must continue to furnish the "nuclear shield" for its Atlantic allies and also to maintain a military presence on the ground in Europe, though he favors gradual reductions in the number of American troops on the Continent, stretched over two to three years and carried out in consultation with the NATO allies.

The promise to consult the NATO allies before any troop reductions represents a vital and reassuring pledge; but it will not be enough to reassure Western Europe, which has evinced deep concern about Sen. McGovern's views. Not only the West Germans, who are the most nervous, but responsible British, Belgian, Dutch, Italian and even French leaders remain fearful that Amer-

ican troop withdrawals could arouse Soviet ambitions, destroy the emerging détente and ultimately endanger West Europe's security.

The Economist of London, in an editorial headed "John Foster McGovern?", argues that the McGovern troop cuts would rule out the strategy of "flexible response" on which the Western Alliance has been working since John Kennedy's administration. It would leave "no alternative but a return to John Foster Dulles's old, brutal and now thoroughly implausible threat of massive retaliation," with nuclear weapons, since forces would be insufficient for an extended conventional defense.

The trouble with Sen. McGovern's position. The Economist contends, is not that he lacks genuine commitment to the protection of Western Europe, but that "he would apparently remove most of his ability to carry out that commitment"—a commitment vital to the security of the United States itself.

No one takes the view that the precise number of American troops now in Europe must be maintained forever. But the incipient détente with the Communist bloc remains fragile. Britain's entry into the Common Market is opening the prospect of a political United States of Europe that one day may be able to move toward a European Defense Community, in place of the separate armies, navies and air forces of ten separate nations. But an effective European capability for self-defense with reduced American backing is not a realistic expectation for tomorrow—or the next two or three years.

It is plain that further clarification of the McGovern views is needed. For reasons quite distinct from political exposure, it would be useful for the Democratic nominees to make a brief trip to NATO capitals. That would enable him not only to explain his stand more adequately but also to gain first-hand understanding of the problems and views of America's allies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Vietnam Mirage

The removal from field duty in South Vietnam of the last United States ground combat troops is a landmark that unfortunately does not signify meaningful progress toward peace in Indochina. The rejoicing would be vastly greater if there were genuine evidence of progress in the deadlocked negotiations in Paris or if Congress were not throwing up its hands in resignation to an administration apparently still unwilling to recognize that military victory is unattainable for either side in this tragic conflict.

President Nixon's promise of withdrawal has proved a mirage. For while the administration has reduced troop levels until only about 43,000 advisers, logistics personnel, air crewmen and technicians remain in South Vietnam, it has mobilized more than

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 14, 1897

NEW YORK.—In the presence of officers of the United States Army, Mr. Casimer Ziegler, wrapped up in five layers of his bullet-proof cloth, was fired at at short range with a Krug-Jorgenson rifle, which had been adopted by the United States Government. The bullet made a dull thud and flattened out like putty. Army circles are much interested in the experiment, and Mr. Ziegler is elated at the fact that his cloth withstood the test. This was the third experiment and has attracted especial attention on account of the penetrating power of the missile.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 14, 1922

NEW YORK.—The rail executives and the strike leaders yesterday presented their replies to President Harding's latest peace proposals, but no statement was given out by the White House. It is understood that the executives unqualifiedly accepted the offer to let the Railroad Labor Board decide the crucial question of seniority, but the strike leaders rejected it. In order to satisfy the strike leaders, the executives are said to be ready to leave the decision to an arbitration committee instead of the Labor Board.



## Balancing Space and Time

By C. L. Sulzberger

**BELGRADE** — The Mediterranean balance of power has been altered by Egypt's eviction of Soviet forces, thus producing both positive and negative reflections here. In the positive and long-range sense, Yugoslavia's independent position is strengthened by the removal of potential Russian naval pressure that could coincide with military pressure in a crisis. But in a negative and short-range sense the situation could conceivably become more dangerous.

The reason for unusual Yugoslav interest in the Egyptian affair concerns both space and time. As for space, this country is acutely aware of its importance as a naval factor because of its long Adriatic coastline with several excellent harbors. It cannot but contemplate the possibility that the U.S.S.R., which has a considerable fleet in the Mediterranean, might be more interested in access to Yugoslav port facilities now that its access to Egypt dwindles.

With relation to time, every question pondered here today eventually relates to the national future after the eighty-year-old President, Marshal Tito, dies or retires. Tito has a special status as a unifying symbol among the bickering South Slav races which comprise this federal republic. Nobody is quite sure what leadership or unifying cement may in the future be required to hold Yugoslavia together.

### A Recognition

I have heard Yugoslavs describe President Sadat's expulsion of the Russians as "a very important and courageous act that recognizes the importance of Egyptian nationalism." Some say: "Egypt now recognizes what everyone else has seen since 1967—that Moscow never intended to help it win the war with Israel. The Russians think in a classically imperialist way: territory, army, control. They do not really regard things as the United States does (apart from Indochina) in terms of economics and technology."

One hears assumptions that all Soviet naval facilities in Egypt (Alexandria and Mersa Matruh) are going to be closed down and that less important Soviet naval facilities in Syria will ultimately follow suit, especially now that Egypt, which is federated with Syria, talks openly of merging with anti-Soviet Libya.

Should such analysis prove correct, the Soviet Mediterranean position would be embarrassed because Moscow's fleet is less able than the U.S. Sixth Fleet to support itself for long, away from its home bases.

Russian warships have not had access to Albania since a few years after World War II. Efforts to secure anchorage in Algeria have faltered and the dream of obtaining a base in Malta was brief. Thus Yugo-

slavia assumes new importance in terms of strategic planning.

But this sudden change occurs at an unusually delicate moment, from a Yugoslav viewpoint. Although Tito seems in astonishingly good health, his grasp at the helm is obviously of limited duration. During the last two years his efforts to prepare a succession based on collegial rule with a rotating, federal presidency and juridical equality among the six separate republics of the federation have run into difficulties.

### Quarrels

The old nationality quarrels among the South Slavs—especially between Serbs and Croats and between the Albanian minority and Macedonians—have produced nasty incidents, the last of which occurred only a few weeks ago when a band of fascist emigre terrorists of Croatian descent actually infiltrated from Austria. They were liquidated after sharp shoot-outs.

There have been quarrels over sharing economic wealth among the republics and also factional bickering between different ideological wings of the Communist political organization which, based on Marxist doctrine regarding heretical by Moscow, rules this country.

The question one repeatedly hears from politically alert Yugoslavs is whether, with their limited experience as a federal nation, they can face critical situations after Tito's death with the kind of collegial executive and rotating leadership that has really only worked elsewhere in the very special circumstances of Switzerland.

### Too Nice?

For except for the jets plane full of reporters and the eggs-benedict-and-champagne breakfasts provided by the airlines, McGovern is not Nixon's fault. Nixon is getting us out of Vietnam, and the problem is not that there are no jobs—look in the papers—but that these welfarebums don't want to work.

McGovern is very conscious of this reaction, which one heard all over New England. He knows that the working people are essential to his campaign and that they resent his suggestions of larger guarantees to the unemployed. Accordingly, he is now shifting his emphasis from guaranteed annual wages (though he and the war and the unemployment are not Nixon's fault). Nixon is getting us out of Vietnam, and the problem is not that there are no jobs—look in the papers—but that these welfarebums don't want to work.

The mood in his improvised headquarters on the tour is the same. The system demands that he have Secret Service officers on guard, but his security in the streets is nonexistent, and in the hotels, while his corridor is blocked by the police, he is not isolated but lives and works and eats with his wife and staff in an atmosphere of amiable confusion.

### 'Too Nice'

This "nice guy" quality is both his strength and his weakness. When he talks about ending the war and the unemployment, he is so obviously sincere that he gets the attention and sympathy of his audience, and once he gets their sympathy, he reacts quickly with conviction and occasionally with eloquence, but this is also his problem.

For when he finishes and you talk to the people on the edge of the crowd, it is surprising how

many of them say he is almost "too nice," too considerate of the people out of work and on welfare, too sympathetic to the young and too trusting and idealistic about the possibilities of peace and reconciliation in this violent and cynical age.

"I'd like to believe him," one listener said in Manchester, "but the war and the unemployment are not Nixon's fault. Nixon is getting us out of Vietnam, and the problem is not that there are no jobs—look in the papers—but that these welfarebums don't want to work."

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## BUSINESS

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1972

## FINANCE

Page 9

**Eurobonds****Bond Prices Benefit  
Aucity of New Issues**

By Carl Gewirtz

GERTY.—A new issue is the second in price on the market for bonds trading better than ever par now going bonds trading-based rally for a triple over to come coupon below.

Further boosting the bond market was news that Texaco has abandoned plans to go ahead with the \$80 million issue announced in June and subsequently postponed.

There are numerous reports of new issues "in the pipeline" and at least one equity offering expected shortly, but the market's buoyancy is not expected to be tested until next month, when the corporation executives who can authorize floating an issue as well as bond buyers return from vacation.

Demand for Volvo's \$15 million, 15-year offering was very strong, as evidenced by its issue price last week of 100 1/2, up, a coupon of 8 percent. It subsequently traded at 101.

Petroleos Mexicanos, a lesser credit-rated borrower, bid its \$20 million, 8 1/4 percent offering at par.

The heavily-levered Rothmans International \$20-million deutsche mark convertible was the highest-flier that had been forecast.

Prudential, many of its discussions during the out election in meantime, have undercurrent of time to run

as theme, and the Fed is expected to vation in the market in order

The instant premium is due to

**Economic Indicators****WEEKLY COMPARISONS**

	Last Week	Prior Week	1971
	Aug. 5	July 28	Aug. 6
Commodity Index	121.9	120.3	106.1
Currency in circ.	\$22,831,000	\$22,447,000	\$39,014,000
Total Loans	.....	.....	.....
Steel prod (tons)	2,446,000	2,356,000	2,477,000
Auto production	77,359	52,425	35,361
Daily oil prod (bbls.)	8,727,000	8,688,000	8,864,000
Freight car loadings	499,150	.....	.....
Elect Pow. Inv.-in	36,866,000	37,552,000	31,472,000
Business failures	209	225	175

**MONTHLY COMPARISONS**

	June	Price Month	1971
Employed	\$1,867,000	\$1,354,000	78,500,000
Unemployed	4,728,000	5,052,000	4,801,000
May Prior Month	1971	1971	1971
Industrial production	111.6	111.1	107.0
Operational income	\$215,800,000	\$211,100,000	\$248,600,000
Money supply	\$225,700,000	\$235,000,000	\$223,500,000
Consumer Price Index	124.7	124.3	120.3
Construction Contracts	165	167	141
Non-res. Inv.	\$102,850,000	\$102,450,000	\$101,870,000
Exports	3,815,000	3,760,000	3,782,000
Imports	4,465,000	4,459,000	3,988,000

"000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100 the consumer price index based on 1967=100. All figures are compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Industrial production is the Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the E. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The fact that the bonds, as of Jan. 1, will be convertible into Rothmans stock at 67 1/2 pence a share. The shares, Carreras until, the merger becomes official and the name is changed, has not been traded since the merger was announced as at the beginning of the month but are scheduled to resume trading tomorrow—and the guessing is that they will open anywhere from 75 to 100 pence each.

There is only one dollar issue on offer—a \$30 million, 20-year convertible from Borden Overseas Capital Corp., expected with a 5 percent coupon and a conversion premium in the area of 10 percent.

Friday's sharp rally on Wall Street can be expected to lift the convertible bond market out of its recent doldrums.

The non-dollar sector continues

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

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(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

**Friday Rally Rouses a Dormant N.Y. Exchange, Dow Climbs to Within 4 Percent of 1,000 Mark**

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (NYT).—A surprisingly strong rally on Friday turned a dormant stock market into a dynamic one, without the benefit of any specific news developments.

What seemed to happen was a shedding of various worries—the Vietnam conflict, possibly higher taxes in 1973 and a slowing down in the rate of monetary growth—in favor of the brighter side of things, such as the expanding economy and rising corporate earnings. Perhaps another psychological lift came from a survey indicating that economic controls, after one year, have worked out better than many people had expected.

The New York Stock Exchange's composite index of all common issues finished on Friday at 61.56, its highest reading on record. Standard & Poor's 425-stock index also broke into new high ground.

The closely-watched Dow-Jones Industrial rose 124.4 points to 964.18, following the previous week's gain of 45.06 points, and put the Dow within 4 percent of the 1,000 mark.

On the New York Stock Exchange, a total of 1,042 issues advanced while 705 stocks finished stable. Big Board volume dipped to 75,350,422 shares from the previous week's 82,755,400 shares.

Meanwhile, the first meeting of the Soviet-American commission to negotiate new trade agreements and expand trade between the two countries has ended without agreement. Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson, the U.S. representative at the talks, came away saying that much progress had been made but that there were still major issues unsettled and the settlement would require decision at a higher level.

Soviet officials, in private, are

day. Mr. Brezhnev matched the President's gesture by calling Mr. Peterson to the Kremlin to confer while he was there.

All of this high-level publicity gives rise to two questions: Why is there still no agreement? And why is it all so important anyhow?

One fact stands out. Even without an agreement, trade between the two countries is growing. It has been growing, in fits and starts for a decade now. And lately, for a variety of reasons, it appears to have been surging.

There are economic and politi-

cal factors propelling both sides.

The United States has been through a recession which has pushed American manufacturers to look for new markets abroad, and some of them have been pushing Washington very hard to lift restrictions on trading with the Russians. The Soviet Union, for its part, needs some products which only the United States can supply, or which the United States can supply best, such as advanced technological systems and equipment.

In other words, there are basic natural forces at work to expand trade between the world's two greatest powers.

Last week, the biggest development was the disclosure that the Russians might buy a billion dollars worth of farm products from the United States in the next 12 months. These purchases are not even involved in the official commission negotiations, but they serve, therefore, to underscore the very practical nature of what has been happening.

Is this to say that there is no need for agreement? Not. There are still some obstacles to Soviet-American trade—some real and some quite so real—and this is what the negotiations are about.

Specifically, there are three principal issues: Repayment of Moscow's World War II debt; export-import bank credits and most-favored nation status for the Soviet Union.

The negotiations continue. It appears that Moscow's and Washington's negotiators are doing what good negotiators should do—bargaining for the best deal they can get. And in the meantime, Soviet and American businessmen are behaving like business—buying and selling all they can, apparently not crippled by the absence of official agreement.

**Amex and Over-Counter**

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market ended slightly higher last week as a late rally on Friday moved both lists into the win column in comparatively slow trading.

Prices in both markets showed no definite trend during the first four trading sessions last week. However, they spurred ahead on Friday afternoon to stepped-up trading for no apparent reason.

Brokers attributed the indifferent performance during the first four trading sessions to some small profit-taking following the recent sharp advance. However, some specific issues responded to individual news developments.

They blamed the mixed tone of the market during most of the week to the stepped-up attacks by North Vietnamese troops following a three-month lull in the conflict as a factor that kept some investors on the sidelines.

The slightly improved performance of the market was reflected in the Amex price index, which finished on Friday at 27.01, up 0.09 from the close of the preceding week.

Volume on the exchange, upched inched up to 13,410,000 shares from 13,359,000 shares the week before as institutional activity increased. A total of 71 blocks of 10,000 shares or more were traded last week against 59 blocks the week before.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index finished ahead 0.19 at 137.47.

One of the better performers was Decision Data, which soared 14 points to close at 45. There was no corporate news to account for the upswing.

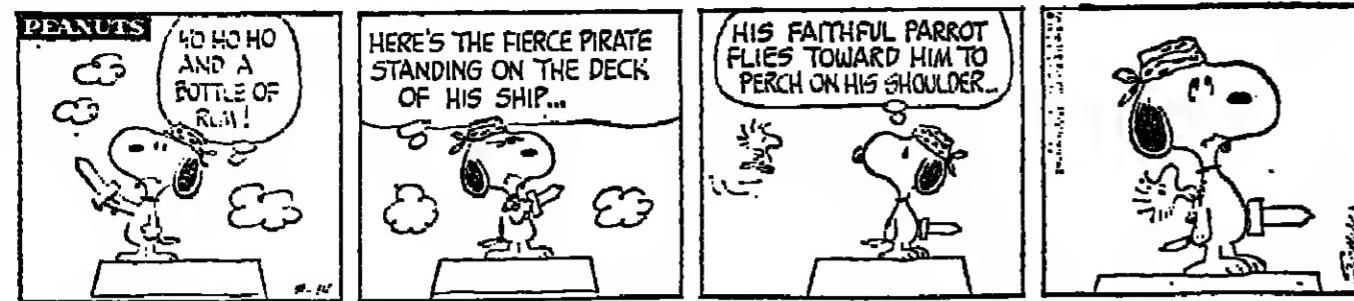
**Over-Counter Market****Over-Counter Market**





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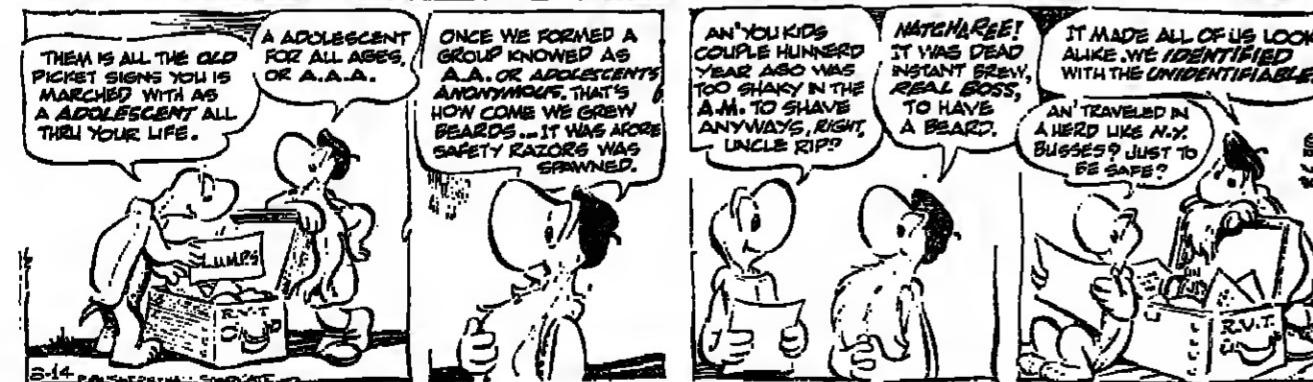
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## BLONDIE



## BOOKS

## BLIMEY!

*Another Book About London*  
By Donald Goddard. Illustrated. 214 pp.  
Quadrangle Books. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anthony Burgess

The titles of books about London, as Donald Goddard reminds us, fill three whole volumes of the British Museum Library catalogue. This means, as with Napoleon, that Shakespeare, not exhaustion of the subject but inexhaustibility, and we look forward to three more volumes being filled. The trouble is in the titles themselves, which are not inexhaustible, but Mr. Goddard's "Blimey!" (a Cockney euphemistic contraction of "May God blind me") suggests a whole new onomatopoeic line: "Con Stom the Crown"; "Watch it! Dancin'"; "Wotcher Myse"; "Rahnd the Dilly," and so on, with London in the subtitle. Mr. Goddard has a little glossary, useful for visiting Americans who expect a fair to be a homo-sexual, but it is not a Cockney glossary. Although he is himself a Londoner, he is not concerned with disclosing the semimutually beating spagetti heart—that would be genuinely foreign territory. This is a London for New Yorkers. Mr. Goddard himself lived in New York for ten years.

Or

let's say that he is one of the new race that sees New York and London as twin cities only a jet sleep's distance apart, as qualified to interpret New York to Londoners as to do what he does very well here. This is a genuinely new book about London. Mr. Goddard is up to date on the planning horrors that will demolish a great capital mire effectively than either the Blitz or the 1965 fire-motorways running through Piccadilly and wiping off Shaftesbury Avenue; that street is full of theaters: a theater is a gaff. tasteless skyscrapers clotting out St. Paul's, London turned into another diabolical Los Angeles. He accepts the new coinage without question—3 1/2 p and so on. ("The p, though it stands for 'new pence,' has become a genuine word, underlining the shameful liquidity that was once a various solidity of bobs and cobs and oxfords and toshers.)

He

gives the lie where it ought to be given—in the field of London food. Whatever New Yorkers may kid themselves into believing, London restaurants are probably now the best in the world. They are bad only when they are, or actually belong to, the American franchise system. Certain myths die hard. The Germans still tend to call England das Land ohne Musik, though London has five internationally famed orchestras and, as Mr. Goddard rightly puts it, a plethora of music all the year round. Americans believe that London pubs serve draught beer (I refuse to follow Mr. Goddard's Americanized *draft*) because they have yet to learn the virtues of refrigeration. Nonsense. A good draught bitter (not bitter, Dick Cavett) is a wine to be served at room temperature, ruined when cold. If you want glacial beer, there's always lager, but with so much native hopped richness on tap and in bottle, who needs Danish onion-water?

Mr.

Goddard

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## Phils, Expos Split Pair

# Carlton Wins 14th in Row

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Montreal Expos salvaged a 1-0 doubleheader at Philadelphia with an 8-3 victory in the third game after Steve Carlton started his 14th straight victory for the Phillies in the first meeting today, 2-1.

Athorn, who ran his won-lost record to 19-4, hasn't lost since July 30. The left-hander struck eight to raise his National League-leading total to 206.

The Phillies jumped on loser Jim McAnally for four hits in just two innings, then managed one hit the rest of the way.

Doyle opened the inning with a single and was forced at third by Larry Bowa. After Tom on field out, Willie Montanez led to drive home Bowa and

the winning run with a sacrifice fly to give San Francisco 4-3 road victory over Houston. In the two-run sixth inning, Garry Maddox and Fran Healy opened the inning with singles and advanced on Willoughby's bunt single. Loser Jerry Reuss walked Bobby Bonds to force in the tying run at 3-3 as Maddox scored. Speier greeted reliever George Culver with a sacrifice fly.

### Cubs 7, Mets 4

Don Kessinger and Jose Cardenal sparked three scoring innings with successive hits and Ferguson Jenkins won his 16th game as Chicago beat New York, 7-4, at Wrigley Field. Jenkins, bidding for his sixth straight 20-victory season, was knocked out in the seventh inning and Jack Aker pitched the final 2-1/3 innings, striking out three and allowing one hit to protect the victory. Kessinger and Cardenal singled to start the first inning, Bill Williams singled to score Kessinger and Cardenal scored on Ron Santo's sacrifice fly. In the sixth, a single by Kessinger, a double by Cardenal, an intentional walk to Williams and a walk to Santo produced a run.

### Reds 8, Braves 4

Pete Rose, Bobby Tolan and Derrel Chaney had two hits each as Cincinnati beat Atlanta, 9-4, at Atlanta. Relief pitcher Pedro Borbon stopped the Braves without a run over 4 1/3 innings and got credit for his sixth victory of the season against two losses. Hank Aaron hit his 24th homer of the year for Atlanta,

and he had two RBI singles and a double after hitting a three-fourth. In the Pirate sixth, Cash walked. Al Oliver bled him home and after Joe Stangel was walked intentionally, Helmer doubled to score.

Giants 4, Astros 3

In Willoughby pitched a five-inning no-hitter and Chris Speier drove in

Cardinals 2, 5, Pirates 0, 7

Pittsburgh spotted St. Louis a run lead in the third inning, then stormed back behind the efforts of Richie Hebner to defeat Cardinals, 7-5, at Three Rivers Stadium in the second game of a doubleheader after Cardinals had taken the first, 2-0, behind the five-hitting of Richie West. Hebner, who had three hits, scored two runs and had two RBI singles and a double after hitting a three-fourth. In the Pirate sixth, Cash walked. Al Oliver bled him home and after Joe Stangel was walked intentionally, Helmer doubled to score.

Yankees 6, Brewers 3

Gene Michael's bases loaded triple in the second inning helped New York to a 5-3 home victory over Milwaukee in the first game of a double-header as Sparky Lyle registered his 28th save. The first four Yankee runs came in as Bobby Murcer singled to left and Celerino Sanchez singled to right. Johnny Ellis walked to load the bases and Michael followed with his triple up the right center field alley. Yankee starter Mel Stottlemyre got the fourth run home with a squeeze bunt that scored Michael.

### 2-Hitter Over 11 Innings

## Wood Halts A's to Win 20th; White Sox Take First by .001

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Ed Speier hit a two-run homer in the 11th inning as the Chicago White Sox defeated the Oakland Athletics, 3-1, at Oakland yesterday and moved into first place in the American League Western Division by one percentage point.

The A's lost undisputed possession of first place for the first time since May 20.

Speier's blast followed a walk to Carlos May by reliever Rollie Fingers and provided Wilbur Wood with his 20th victory of the season, tops in the major leagues. Wood, who has lost 11 games, pitched a two-hitter.

Brent Alyea, who broke up Wood's no-hit bid with a two-out single in the seventh inning, tied the game for the A's with a two-out home run in the ninth.

Scoreless Dual

Wood and Oakland's John (Blue Moon) Odom were in a

over San Francisco, the Astros' third straight triumph.

Mets 2, Cubs 1

Tommy Agee led off the 10th inning with a home run off lower Burt Hooton to lift New York to a 2-1 road victory over Chicago behind the combined six-hit pitching of Tom Seaver and Tug McGraw.

Pirates 6, Cardinals 5

Vic Davalillo tripled home two runs in a four-run Pittsburgh fifth inning and the Pirates held on to defeat St. Louis, 6-5, at Pittsburgh. Davalillo also scored when Ted Sizemore threw the relay on the triple into the Cardinal dugout.

Dodgers 5, Padres 2

Willie Crawford cracked a three-run homer in the first inning and reliever Pete Mikkelsen hurled one-hit ball for the final four innings as Los Angeles defeated San Diego, 5-2, on the road.

Expos 3, Phillips 2

At Philadelphia, back-to-back home runs by Bob Bailey and Hal Breeden with two outs in the eighth inning gave Montreal a 3-2 victory over Philadelphia. Reliever Dave Marshall picked up his 11th victory against only three defeats. Ken Reynolds suffered his ninth loss without a win in the fifth.

Astros 3, Giants 1

At Houston, Don Wilson scattered six hits and struck out 12 in pitching a 3-1 Houston victory.



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Tigers' Lolich Loses to Indians in 3d Attempt to Win 19th

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Ed Kranow halted the faltering streak Tigers on nine hits yesterday and Buddy Bell had his one-straight four-hit game as Cleveland Indians won, 6-1.

Kranow evened his record at 10 victories and 10 losses. It was a Tigers' fourth straight loss. They have scored only two runs their last 35 innings.

Mickey Lolich was denied his victory for the third straight time and was handed his ninth

loss when Bell and John Brohamer singled to start the game. Chris Chambliss followed with his first of two sacrifice flies and Grag Nettles singled home the other run.

Orioles 3, Red Sox 2, 5

Ben Oglivie and Bob Montgomery slumped homers in the second game as Boston salvaged a doubleheader split with Baltimore, 5-3, at Baltimore behind the three-hit pitching of Luis Tiant. Mary Rettemann drove in two runs with a home run and a ninth-inning game-winning

single to give the Orioles a 3-2 victory in the opener. Tiant pitched a no-hitter for six innings in the second game en route to his sixth victory. He lost a shutout in the seventh when Rettemann tripled and scored on an error, and he surrendered a two-run homer to Boog Powell in the ninth. Montgomery clouted his second Homer of the season in the third inning.

Yankees 19, Brewers 6

Johnny Callison, who drove in a total of six runs, clouted a grand-slam Homer that climaxed a five-run seventh inning as New York posted a 10-6 victory over Milwaukee with the help of Sparky Lyle, who picked up his 27th save of the season.

Twins 4, Angels 1

Rookie Dave Goltz limited California to seven hits to record his third victory without a defeat as Minnesota won, 4-1, at Anaheim, Calif.

Rangers 2, Royals 0

Frank Howard's first home run

in the opening game of the series, a 10-6 win over the 6,000-meter butterfly record holder and Tokyo Olympic champion Karin Balter and another competitor were left, expecting the starter to call a false start. In the final, Mrs. Balter ran 10.00 seconds and Mrs. Grgic were second.

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NNIS—At Moscow, Soviet Union's Mary Miller won the women's 5-6.100 meters with a 7-6.100 victory over her

countrywoman Mary Millions.

## The Scoreboard

TRACK AND FIELD—At East Berlin, Andrei Erhard, East German Olympian, won two gold medals in the 100-meter world record of 12.5 seconds within an hour. In her opening race at a pre-Olympic meet, 22-year-old Mrs. Erhard exploded away from the field to win the 100 meters in 10.6 seconds, breaking the world record holder and Tokyo Olympic champion Karin Balter and another competitor.

At Moscow, Ludmila Bragina of the Soviet Union set a world record in the women's 2,000 meters, bettering the mark by 1.8 seconds. Miss Bragina clocked 9 minutes 3 seconds at the open track and held championship of the Soviet Federation. The 20-year-old teacher eclipsed the world record held by Paula Fagioli of Italy, and bested by 32 seconds the Soviet national mark. She holds the world record in the women's 1,500 meter event.

At Jönköping, Finland, Antti Kallio, 20, of Turku, emerged as a favorite for a medal at the Olympics when he set a Finnish pole vault record of 5.41 meters (17 feet 8 inches). Lars Väistö, the second fastest man over 5,000 meters this year, won the 1,500

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